

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 22-26, 28-40, and 42 are currently pending. Claims 22, 23, and 40 have been amended by the present amendment. The amendments to the claims are supported by the originally filed specification and do not add new matter.¹

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 22-26 and 36-39 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,625,168 to Langer et al. (hereinafter "Langer") and U.S. Pat. App. Pub. No. 2004/0017800 to Lupper et al. (hereinafter, "Lupper"); and Claims 28-35, 40 and 42 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Langer, Lupper, and U.S. Pat. No. 6,907,227 to Fujioka (hereinafter "Fujioka").

Amended Claim 22 is directed to a method for wireless data transfer between a first multimedia device and a second multimedia device, which ***first multimedia device and second multimedia device are connected via a point-to-point wireless connection*** that is operable according to a first wireless standard ***and*** to a second wireless standard, which first wireless standard and second wireless standard are different from and/or not compatible with each other, said method comprising:

an application data receiving in which application commands, application parameters, and application data of the first wireless standard are received by the first multimedia device ***from an application of the first multimedia device***;

a connection layer processing in which the application commands, application parameters, and application data are processed ***by the first multimedia device*** to obtain respective connection commands, connection parameters, and connection data of the first wireless standard;

¹ See, e.g., page 1, lines 33-35, and page 3, lines 3-9 of Applicant's specification.

a choosing in which ***at least one of the first wireless standard and the second wireless standard*** is chosen as a chosen wireless standard by the first multimedia device;

an adaptation layer processing in which, if the chosen wireless standard is different from a currently applied wireless standard, a standard conversion is performed, wherein the connection commands, connection parameters, and connection data are converted into respective processed connection commands, processed connection parameters, and processed connection data of the chosen wireless standard; and

a sending in which the processed connection commands processed connection parameters and processed connection data are sent out ***by the first multimedia device*** via the wireless connection according to the chosen wireless standard.
[Emphasis Added].

Firstly, Claim 22 clarifies that the first multimedia device and the second multimedia device are connected via a point-to-point wireless connection that is operable according to a first wireless standard and to a second wireless standard, the first wireless standard and second wireless standards being different from and/or not compatible with each other.

In an exemplary embodiment of the claimed invention, the first multimedia device ***and*** the second multimedia device are ***connected to each other via a point-to-point wireless connection*** operable according to a first wireless standard ***and*** to a second wireless standard. Accordingly, in an exemplary aspect, the ***same*** two multimedia devices (i.e., first and second multimedia devices) switch between at least two different wireless standards on a point-to-point connection between the two multimedia devices without breaking an ongoing data stream. It therefore enables to use that wireless standard that is best suited for a certain situation and can adapt to changing situations in mobile scenarios by switching to another wireless standard.

The Office Action appears to associate the claimed first and second multimedia devices with Langer's first and second telecommunication terminals, as described in Langer's abstract.

Langer describes that (first) telecommunication terminals (TE1-TE6) are connected to private branch exchanges (PBX1, PBX2), and that Langer's (second) telecommunication terminals (MM1-MMn) are coupled to a separate long distance network (WAN) through a central monitoring and signaling unit (GK).² Further, Langer describes that all messages to and from telecommunication terminals (TE1-TE6) and telecommunication terminals (MM1-MMn) are sent from and received by the control information router (CCR1) through the respective private branch exchange units or the central monitoring and signaling unit, the control information router (CCR1) being located in a WorkFlow Server (WFS).³

Therefore, in Langer, each of the telecommunication terminals (TE1-TE6) and telecommunication terminals (MM1-MMn) are simply connected to respective exchanges or signaling units through which the telecommunication terminals receive and send messages. However, there is **no** disclosure in Langer that the telecommunication terminals (TE1-TE6) and telecommunication terminals (MM1-MMn) are connected to each other via a point-to-point wireless connection.

Thus, Langer does not disclose or suggest that the first multimedia device and second multimedia device are connected via a point-to-point wireless connection, as clarified in Claim 1.

Further, Applicant notes that in rejecting dependent Claim 25, which also recites a wireless point-to-point connection between the first and second multimedia devices, the Office Action cited Lupper.⁴

In paragraph [0001], Lupper simply describes connecting a terminal device via a point-to-point connection to a data network or an access device. There is **no** disclosure in Lupper of connecting a terminal device to another terminal device via a point-to-point

² See Langer, Fig. 1, and col. 4, lines 9-12, and lines 25-27.

³ Id at column 3, lines 50-53.

⁴ See Office Action dated November 9, 2009, page 6.

connection. Therefore, Lupper does not disclose or suggest that the first multimedia device and second multimedia device are connected via a point-to-point wireless connection.

Thus, Lupper does not remedy the above deficiencies of Langer. No matter how the teachings of Langer and Lupper are combined, the combination does not disclose or suggest that the first multimedia device and second multimedia device are connected via a point-to-point wireless connection, as clarified in Claim 1.

Secondly, Claim 22 clarifies that in application data receiving, application commands, application parameters, and application data *of the first wireless standard* are received by the first multimedia device from an application *of the first multimedia device*.

The Office Action associates the above feature with Langer's control information router (CCR1) receiving commands from an application-related conversion unit, as described in column 1, lines 55-63, of Langer.⁵

Langer describes that the control information router (CCR1) is provided on a network layer (NL) of the WorkFlow Server (WFS1), from which control commands are dispatched.⁶ Further, Langer describes that the control information router (CCR1) receives commands from the application-related conversion units (CONV1, CONV2), which are located on an application layer of the WorkFlow Server (WFS1).⁷

Therefore, in Langer, the control information router (CCR1) *of the server (WFS1)* receives commands from an application-related conversion unit (CONV1, CONV2), which is an application of *the server (WFS1)*. However, there is *no* disclosure in Langer that the application data of any standard is received by a telecommunication terminal from an application *of the telecommunication terminal*.

Thus, Langer does not disclose or suggest application data receiving, in which application commands, application parameters, and application data of the first wireless

⁵ See Office Action dated November 9, 2009, page 2.

⁶ See Langer, column 3, lines 43-46.

⁷ Id at

standard are received by the first multimedia device from an application of the first multimedia device, as recited in Claim 1.

Finally, Applicant respectfully submits that Lupper does not remedy the above deficiencies of Langer. No matter how the teachings of Langer and Lupper are combined, the combination does not disclose or suggest the above clarified features of Claim 22.

The above discussion regarding independent Claim 22 also applies to independent Claims 23 and 40, because these claims recite features analogous to the features recited in Claim 22.

In addition, Applicant notes that independent Claim 40 recites, in part:

a managing unit configured to set at least one of the first wireless standard and the second wireless standard as a chosen wireless standard depending on at least one of signal strength, quality of service of the wireless connection, a distance between the multimedia device and the further multimedia device, and/or depending on a direct request from the application.

The Office Action acknowledges that any combination of Langer and Lupper fails to disclose the above feature.⁸ Rather, the Office Action relies on Fujioka for such teachings.

Fujioka describes that the master and slave terminals are connected according to the Bluetooth standard.⁹ Further, in column 7, lines 64-67, Fujioka describes that a slave terminal (2) transmits a QoS configuration to the master terminal (1) to establish an SDP connection with the master terminal (1), which SDP connection is in accordance with the Bluetooth standard.

Therefore, in Fujioka, the slave terminal (2) communicates with the master terminal (1) in the SDP connection according to the Bluetooth standard. There is **no** disclosure in Fujioka that a standard, different from the Bluetooth standard, is set as the chosen standard depending upon the QoS.

⁸ See Office Action dated November 9, 2009, page 11.

⁹ See Fujioka, Abstract.

Thus, Fujioka does not disclose or suggest the managing unit, as clarified in Claim 40. No matter how the teachings of Langer, Lupper, and Fujioka are combined, the combination does not disclose or suggest the managing unit, as clarified in Claim 40.

Accordingly, based on the above discussion, Applicant respectfully requests that the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejections of independent Claims 22, 23, and 40 be withdrawn. In addition, for the reasons discussed above regarding the patentability of independent Claims 22, 23, and 40, it is respectfully requested that the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejections of dependent Claims 24-26, 28-39, and 42, which directly or indirectly depend from independent Claims 22, 23, or 40, also be withdrawn.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the above discussion, the outstanding grounds for rejection are believed to have been overcome. The application as amended herewith is believed to be in condition for formal allowance. An early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

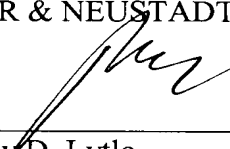
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